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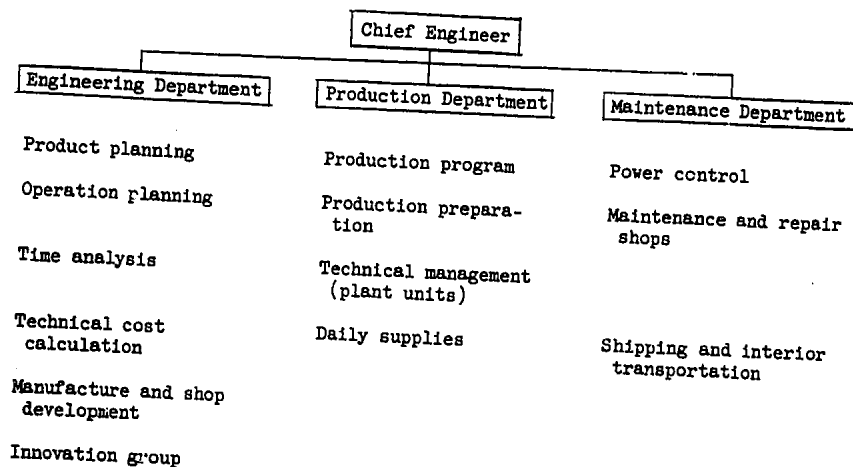
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SOURCE Magyar Textiltechnika, Vol XII, 1951.

FUNCTIONS OF DISPATCHER SERVICE IN
HUNGARIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY

Tibor Frank

Most experts agree that production programming should be under the office of the chief engineer rather than under the planning department. This view is supported by Decree No 827/1950 of the Ministry of Light Industry, which states that an office of production programs must be organized under the chief engineer as an organ of the production department and an auxiliary to shop management, but independent of the producing shop, according to the following chart:



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Introduction of production programming has improved the organization of plant units, reduced waiting periods, speeded the movement of materials within the plants, and generally helped create more favorable production conditions. Technical experts with a thorough knowledge of every phase of shop operation were put in charge of production program offices. It was their duty to break down the plan figures that came from planning departments, promote monthly, 10-day, and daily plan fulfillment, supervise technological processes and advise the technical management when it was necessary to intervene.

Since production programming is essential to dispatcher service, the production program office must be incorporated in the dispatcher service when the latter is organized.

Soviet and Hungarian scientific works -- A. F. Zhukhovitskiy, Organization of Work Planning in Machine Manufacturing; A. Faktorovich, Dispatcher Organization in Construction Management; the article by Janos Bozin, "Gyaruzemi Muszaki Tevekenysegek" (Technical Activity in the Shop) in Tobbtermeles, Vol X, 1949; the Wednesday supplement of Nepszava, 23 September 1951; and the pamphlet, "Ipari Vallalatok Szervezesi Feladatai" (Organizational Problems of Industrial Enterprises), published by Nepszava -- all state that work direction, i.e., dispatcher service, including programming, is a function of the office of the chief engineer.

Eventually it will become necessary for all light industry to organize dispatcher services to expedite production. The functions of the dispatcher service are to: (1) actively direct and control quantitative and qualitative plan fulfillment; (2) arrange punctual delivery of supplies; (3) increase working capacity of shops by distributing work correctly; (4) coordinate shop assignments to maintain an even flow of production; (5) distribute manpower as required; (6) accelerate production by reducing delays; (7) ensure plan execution by assigning the daily, weekly, and monthly work quota to each plant unit, controlling execution of work assignments, spotting and eliminating deviations from the plan, and collecting and keeping record of daily work reports. Although the dispatcher service, headed by a chief dispatcher, promotes and directs plan fulfillment, it does not replace the functions of the office of the chief engineer.

To operate effectively, the chief dispatcher must know the working capacity of the plant units and machines, as well as the length of time required for the various manufacturing processes. Orders for the shops must be placed through the dispatcher, who will make a note of them and supervise their execution. To gain proper perspective on the course of production as a whole, the dispatcher must have access to the daily work schedules. The dispatcher must be in constant contact with enterprise management and with the chiefs of the plant units. Since the dispatcher service alone is responsible for plan fulfillment, there must be no interference in its activities and organization.

In most plants, organization of a dispatcher service would merely involve unification and reorganization rather than the employment of additional personnel, because most dispatcher duties are already being performed under other names.

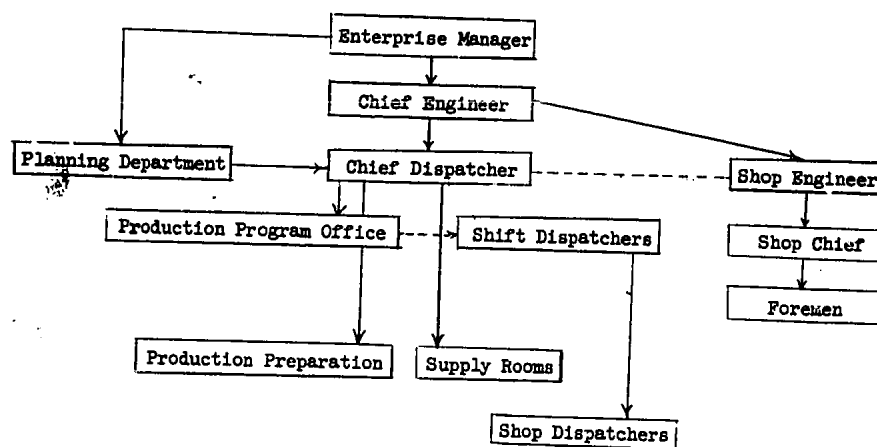
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Dispatcher Organization in a Medium-Sized Enterprise



→ Chain of command

----- Conference and cooperation

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